

HIGHER FREIGHT RATES.

Commerce Commission Moved to Action by Notice of Advance From West to East and South.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The increases in freight rates which are shortly to be applied on the road running from the Mississippi river and points beyond to the east and south will be investigated by the interstate commerce commission, which has fixed Dec. 16, next as the date for the hearing to be held at the offices of the commission in this city. The commission has issued an order requiring the attendance at that time of the chief traffic officials, or other representatives qualified to give information of the following railroads:

Michigan Central Railroad company, Lake Shore and Michigan Railway, Erie Railroad company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company; the Pennsylvania company; Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad company; Wabash Railroad company; Baltimore and Southwestern Railroad company; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad company; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad company; Lehigh Valley Railroad company; Pennsylvania Railroad company; Southern Railway company; Norfolk and Western Railway company and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad company. The commission has adopted the following order:

Whereas, it appears from schedules on file with the commission that rates upon grain and grain products, dressed meats and provisions from the Mississippi river to New York and points governed by the New York rate are to be materially advanced in the near future, and

"Whereas, it appears probable that other advances are to be made which will materially increase the general cost of transportation; therefore, it is

"Ordered that a proceeding of inquiry and investigation be instituted as the occasion for and propriety of such advances."

Following a similar action by the Michigan Central, the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad has filed with the commission the required notice of an increase of five cents to be imposed on dressed meats shipped from Chicago to New York, making this rate 45 cents per hundred pounds, and abolishing the export rate of 25 cents on provisions, making a flat rate of 30 cents on provisions.

The commission has also been given official notice that the proportional rates on wheat and flour from Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and other lower Missouri river points, which rates apply on business from points beyond have been advanced two cents to Chicago.

The local rates from these points to Chicago have not been increased on wheat and flour but on other grain and grain products an increase of one cent per hundred pounds is to be applied.

From Ohio river points, such as Cincinnati, Louisville and Evansville, New Albany and Cairo, to Charleston, Atlanta, Brunswick and the South Atlantic coast generally, an increase is to be made of four cents on grain and flour, when shipped in sacks, and of seven cents a barrel for three and one-half cents per 100 pounds when shipped in barrels. These rates which are to be applied on the Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central and Southern railroads carrying corresponding increases from Ohio river points to Nashville.

THE BOUNDARY OF TEXAS.

Line Disputed Between Lone Star State and Indian Territory.

Austin, Texas, December 7.—Three portions of boundary lines of the State of Texas are in dispute, the latest being the eastern line north of Red River. There has just been filed in the State land office a report of the work under the Act of Congress of 1901, requiring the Secretary of the Interior to establish the 190th meridian, which forms the eastern boundary of the Texas, from Red River, in Childress County, north to and including Lipscomb County. It was first understood that the new line would give Texas a strip of eight miles of the Indian Territory but the report makes the startling calculation and fixes the meridian so that Texas loses a strip of land three-fourths of a mile wide, taking off that much of the eastern edge of Lipscomb, Hemp-hill, Wheeler, Collingsworth and Childress counties, a total loss of 112 half-sections of 72,000, which has always been regarded as part of Texas. If this corner, so lately marked, is made permanent, the people who own the property now on the west, formerly on the east side of the line, will be without title and lose the land, as a deed from Texas will be worthless. This late location will stand unless the State of Texas can prevail on Congress to authorize a joint survey and a new line to be marked.

Spain's New Cabinet.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—Among the new cabinet officers, Gen. Linare, minister of war, is very popular with the army and in the country and is credited with extensive plans for the reorganization of the army and the national defenses. Minister of Marine Toca is regarded as an even more thorough advocate of the strengthening and reorganization of the navy and the naval defenses in every direction. Senor Mañria, minister of the interior, also favors the restoration of Spain's naval power, and altogether the new government is considered a strong and popular one.

Ridgeway, Pa., December 7.—The Eagle Tannery, at this place, was destroyed by fire today, caused by the explosion of natural gas in the engine room. The loss on the building is estimated at \$75,000 and that on the stock of leather and hides at \$250,000 to \$300,000. The loss is said to be well covered by insurance. This tannery is in the Elk Tanning Company's district, which is identified with the United States Leather Company. A large number of employees will be thrown out of work.

BILL ARP ON QUESTIONS.

The Unknown Wives and Mothers of Great Men in This Country.

Atlanta Constitution.

A chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy writes to me for a list of the Georgia Senators and representatives, who succeeded in January, 1861, and also for a list of their successors in the Confederate Congress. But few men can answer these questions, and indeed the answer is hard to find in any book. But these women are after information that is worthy of preservation in their archives and they will soon know more about the civil war than the men.

Well, our State Senators before the war were Robert Toombs and Ben Hill. Toombs made a withdrawal speech which was grand and defiant.

Our Representatives were Martin J. Crawford, Peter E. Love, Thomas J. Hardeman, Lucius J. Gartrell, John W. H. Underwood, James Jackson, John Jones and Joshua Hill. All of these withdrew except Joshua Hill, who resigned. They are all dead.

The members of the first Confederate Congress were Senators Ben Hill and Herschel V. Johnson. Toombs was elected, but had serious opposition, and it irritated him so that he refused to serve and later on Johnson was elected. Toombs said, "The manner in which this trust has been conferred on me relieves me from any obligation to accept it." So he unsheathed his sword and went to fighting. The Representatives elected were Julian Hartridge, J. C. Munnerlyn, Hines Holt, A. H. Kenan, David W. Lewis, W. W. Clark, Robert P. Trippie, L. J. Gartrell, Hardy Strickland and August R. Wright. These are all dead. "Time cuts down both great and small."

A letter from another chapter wishes to know the maiden names of the wives of the Presidents and the names of the mothers of the Presidents. I tell you these women are in earnest. For centuries their sex has been under the ban. You can't find a history or cyclopedia that tells anything about the wives or the mothers of great men, and yet it is the mother who makes the man. George Washington's father died when he was 11 years old and his mother trained him and all those virtues that made him great—and yet there are but few of our American people who know who his mother was. I have three sets of standard cyclopedias, but only meager mention is made in them of the mothers or wives of the Presidents. Who knows anything about the mother of Webster, Clay or Calhoun? I have found the maiden names of all the wives of the Presidents and the names of all their mothers except those of Zachary Taylor, William H. Harrison, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, R. B. Hayes and Ben Harrison. Maybe they had no mothers. Well, to begin.

George Washington's mother was Mary Ball. His wife was widow Park Custis, nee Martha Dandridge.

John Adams' mother was Susannah Boylston. His wife was Abigail Smith.

Thomas Jefferson's mother was Jane Randolph. His wife, Martha Wales.

James Madison's mother, Fanny Taylor. His wife, Dolly Payne. That Fanny Taylor's brother was grandfather to Zachary Taylor.

James Monroe's mother, Eliza Jones. His wife, Elizabeth Kortright.

John Q. Adams had a grandmother Quincy. No mother is named. His wife was Louisa Johnson.

Andrew Jackson's mother, Elizabeth Hutchinson, his wife, Rachel Donelson.

Martin Van Buren's mother, Mary Hoes; his wife, Hannah Hoes.

William H. Harrison's mother not named; wife, Anna Symmes.

John Tyler's mother, Mary Armistead; wife, Letitia Christian.

James K. Polk's mother, Jane Knox; wife Sarah Childress.

Zachary Taylor's mother not named; wife, Margaret Smith.

Millard Fillmore's mother was Phoebe Millard; he never married.

Franklin Pierce's mother not named; wife Jane Appleton.

James Buchanan's mother not named. He was a bachelor.

Abraham Lincoln's mother, Nancy Hanks; wife, Mary Todd.

Andrew Johnson's mother too poor and ignorant to name. His wife, Eliza McCordle, educated him.

U. S. Grant's mother, Hannah Simpson; his wife, Julia Dent.

R. B. Hayes' mother not named; his wife, Lucy Ware Webb.

James A. Garfield's mother was Eliza Ballou, his wife, Lucretia Rudolph.

Chester A. Arthur's mother, Malvina Stone; his wife Ellen L. Herndon.

Grover Cleveland's mother, Anne Neal; his wife Frances Folsom.

Ben Harrison's mother not named; his wife was Miss Scott.

William McKinley's mother, Nancy C. Allison; his wife, Ida Saxton.

Now, of course if a man can afford to buy the separate biographies of these men, though some have not been written, no doubt he could learn more about their mothers and wives, but not very much. We know but little concerning the mother of Milton, Shakespeare, Cowper, Pope, Gray, Johnson, Hood, Burns, Moore, Byron, Coleridge or any of the noted writers of England or Scotland. The idea seems to have been that women as a general rule were of no consequence—except to bear children and stay at home and nurse them. But that is not the idea now. Women are coming to the front and claim a more notable position in history and biography. Mrs. Do. Bart, of Brunswick, has in press a book devoted exclusively to the mothers of the notable men of Georgia, the mothers of our governors and statesmen and ministers and military heroes, and I know she will do justice to them. Some time ago a friend of mine died and as he was a man of some note, his son, who is growing old, wanted to answer Mrs. Bart's letter about his grandmother, and he told me he didn't know anything about her—didn't even know her maiden name. He said that he never saw her, for she died when he was a child and he never heard his father say much about her.

That has been the way, but it will not be much longer, for the elevation of woman to her proper position by the side of man and not beneath him, is rapidly coming on. This federation of woman's clubs will assert woman's

rights. This recognition of woman has gained ground rapidly since the war. Before that our school teachers were generally men and where we had women as assistants they were imported from the North. We had five in succession in our town. One by one they got married and we sent off and got another. Our well-to-do widowers took a liking to them, for our girls wouldn't marry a widower, and our young men wouldn't marry a Yankee school mistress. But since the war our own girls have gone to teaching and are found in every school room in the land. If they are more fit to teach our children than are the men, then why are they not better paid, and why are they not members of our school boards? I have known men to be elected on school boards who couldn't do a sum in the rule of three and didn't know whether algebra was Latin or astronomy. Some of these same men are put on the committee to choose school books. School boards are not always elected for scholarship, but for sectarian influence and because they have an ax to grind.

But this is enough for one letter. I hope the young people will cut it out and paste it in their scrap books and keep it for reference so that when they are married and have inquisitive children they can answer these questions. Every young person should have a scrap book. One of our teachers was not long ago asking her scholars about Washington. "Who can tell me something about George Washington?" and one of the boys said: "He was born on Mount Vernon." A little girl said: "No, it was Mount Vernon." Another boy said, "He was named for the city of Washington," and another said, "He was the father of all the country children," and another said, "He cut a cherry tree down to get the cherries, and didn't tell a lie about it and his father never licked him for it, but that night he had the colic mighty bad."

And here is a good, kind letter of sympathy for a full-blooded Cherokee Indian, who writes from the Indian Territory and he says he was born in Murray County and loves Georgia and her people. He asks about the Howells, and says his father knew the old man on the Chattahoochee and always said there was some good Indian blood in his veins. Well, they do look like it. I expect our Evan came sideways down from old Powhattan, just as my wife came from Pocahontas. Hello, Cousin Evan; we are kin. Bill Arp.

CZAR REED IS DEAD.

Thomas Reed, the Great Republican Speaker, Dies Suddenly in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Thomas Brackett Reed, former speaker of the house of representatives and for many years prominent in public life, died here tonight at 12.10 o'clock in his apartment in the Arlington hotel. The immediate cause of death was uraemia.

A change for the worse was noted in Mr. Reed's condition early this morning. At 9.30 o'clock he was given a subcutaneous saline transfusion in order to stimulate his kidneys, which were failing to perform their proper function. At 5 o'clock this afternoon saline solution again was administered, about three quarts of fluid being used. The heart became weaker and weaker, but the patient retained consciousness until 11 o'clock tonight when a complete coma came on.

Reducing the Surplus.

Washington, December 6.—The House today passed the pension appropriation bill, carrying \$139,000,000, without a word of debate, and devoted the remainder of the day to bills on the Calendar, quite a number of which were passed. To prevent the passage of a bill to prohibit the military bands from engaging in competition with private bands, Mr. W. A. Smith, of Michigan, made the point of no quorum and the House adjourned. It was agreed that the London dock charge bill should be considered and voted upon on Monday.

Bills were passed to construct a steam revenue cutter for service in Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, N. C., and to authorize a bridge across the Savannah River at Sand Bar Ferry, below Augusta, Ga.

Mischievous-Making in Virginia.

Richmond, Va. December 6.—James Hayes, the colored lawyer and confederate of John S. Wise, in the recent unsuccessful attack on the new Constitution of Virginia, was in the office of the clerk of the United States Court today preparing papers in forty-eight suits for damages against members of the Constitutional Convention. The suits are for \$5,000 damages each, and are brought under the common law, probably relying on Section 1, 1979, Revised Statutes of the United States, to give the United States Court jurisdiction.

Hayes appeared to desire a great deal of secrecy in these cases, and would have nothing to say about them. It is stated he will be ready to file the suits Monday. He and United States Marshal Treat were busy getting the necessary legal papers in shape this afternoon, so that the necessary formalities of the latter's office could be promptly disposed of. These are the suits that were threatened some time ago.

Eagle Pass, Texas, December 7.—The machinists in the shops of the Mexican International Railroad, at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, have been notified that from December 1 they will be paid standard American wages on a gold basis: the machinists will get \$3.30 and the boiler-makers \$3.50 per day in American money or in Mexican silver at the average rate of exchange for the month in which they work. This is an entirely new departure in Mexican railroad wages and was caused by the fact that Americans could not be held at the old rates. The advance applies only to Americans.

Marion, Dec. 7.—The flour mill belonging to the Marion Milling company was destroyed by fire at about 11 o'clock last night. The fire is supposed to have been caused by sparks from the engine room. The mill was situated very near the railroad and the flames spread to and consumed the railroad water tank.

VENEZUELA VS. GREAT BRITAIN.

An Old Dispute Over Patos Island Renewed Last Year, and May be Involved in the Settlement of the Present Controversy Between Those Countries.

Washington, December 7.—In Venezuela's "Yellow Book," for 1901, a copy of which has been received in Washington recently from the foreign office at Caracas, are the exchanges between the London and Caracas Government last year in regard to the ownership of Patos Island, which has been in dispute between the countries for many years. Significance attaches to this correspondence in view of the approaching crisis between Venezuela and Great Britain, as it is not improbable that in the settlement of the claims of British and German citizens against Venezuela, the Patos dispute also will be involved. The reopening of the Patos question was caused by the action of the Venezuelan gunboat Augusto, in January, 1901, in capturing certain British subjects on the island. When the Caracas authorities were called to account by the London foreign office, the former replied by renewing their long-standing claim to Patos, and a diplomatic controversy, extending throughout the year, was the result. Venezuela bases her claims to the island on its proximity to the coast of Guiría, from which it is distant only three miles, claiming that it is a tenet of international law that a country commands waters within a marine league of its coast; that the international law institute has defined the territorial sea as six miles whereas the island of Patos is more than ten miles from Trinidad, the nearest British possession.

Great Britain, through her charge d'affaires at Caracas, and later through her minister, advanced the contention that when she conquered the island of Trinidad, in 1797, sovereignty over Patos was also obtained and so recognized by the Madrid Government; that Patos has remained in the peaceful possession of Great Britain for more than a century, during seventy years of which time Venezuela advanced no claim.

It is understood that President Castro will ask that the question be settled by arbitration, a proposition to which the British Government will hardly accede, in view of its contention that the ownership of Patos is so clearly British as not to furnish a suitable subject for arbitration.

BARBARITY IN THE MINES.

Some of the Testimony Before Coal Strike Commission.

Scranton, Pa., December 6.—Today the miners, having finished their attack on the companies' mines in the Hazleton region, turned the attention of the coal strike commission to the collieries of G. B. Markle & Co., in the same locality. The witnesses for the Mine Workers scored what appeared to be telling points with regard to wages and other conditions prevailing in the mines of this independent company. The attorney for the company was not prepared to cross-examine the witnesses on all things they testified to and the commission has granted the company the privilege of recalling the witnesses to the stand for the purpose of cross-questioning them on some of the statements made today.

The principal witness called against the Markles was James Gallagher, who had worked in the Markle mines for thirty years. He claimed that the wages were so low that he was always in debt to the company and that in seventeen years he only once received money in wages, and that was fifty dollars. He further testified that he had to deal at the company stores, the only places where the miners could get credit, and that the prices were from 10 to 20 per cent higher than in other places. He said he has made large wages and wiped out his debt, but the company would then give him such bad work that he would immediately get into debt again. He was evicted from his house and refused work, but he did not know why, employment was not given him. The witness, who is about 60 years of age, and a native of Ireland, kept the Court constantly in good humor by his wit and sharp answers to thrusts by the lawyers. He said a man is never called hurt in the mines until he is half-killed. He was half-killed twice, he said, which brought out the remark from Chairman Gray that if he was twice half-killed then he was now dead. This caused much merriment, but it was turned into a roar of laughter when the witness replied that the first half was healed before the other half was injured.

A twelve-year old breaker boy was called to the stand and gave testimony that he was working at the mines to pay off the debt incurred by his father, who was killed in the mines eighteen months ago. He received no pay, but was given due bills showing how much his mother owed the company. The due bills also showed that the debt his mother was incurring, such as house rent, etc., was growing faster than he could reduce it, as he was only getting four cents an hour.

Unless some agreement is reached on many of the points at issue it is likely the hearings will run into next month. While settlement talk is still heard here nothing of an authoritative nature has come to the surface. There is still a belief prevalent that an agreement on some points will be arrived at before the commission is ready to make its award.

Queenstown, December 5.—The British ship Leicester Castle, from San Francisco, July 26, arrived here today. Her commander reported that on September 2 three American seamen mutinied and Capt. Peattie and his second officer were shot, the latter fatally, after an encounter with the mutineers, who left the ship on a raft in midocean.

Milwaukee, Wis., December 7.—Wisconsin and Upper Michigan are in the embrace of a cold wave tonight, the coldest of the season. In many places the temperature is near zero. A high wind prevails in this section and light snow has fallen throughout the State.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS.

The Assignments for Next Year as Made by Bishop Duncan.

Newberry, Dec. 8.—The South Carolina conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, adjourned tonight. The appointments for next year as arranged by Bishop W. W. Duncan are as follows:

Charleston District, H. W. Bays, presiding elder—Allendale, W. C. Kirkland; Beaufort, W. S. Stokes; Black Swamp, A. E. Holler; Charleston, Trinity, J. W. Daniel, Bethel E. O. Wason, Spring Street, J. C. Roper, Cumberland and Mt. Pleasant, J. L. Harley; Cordesville, C. W. Ray; Cypress, C. W. Burgess; Ehrhardt E. M. McKissick; Hampton, W. A. Betts; Grover, W. S. Goodwin, Harleyville, S. D. Vaughn; Hendersonville, E. P. Hutson; McClellanville, O. N. Rountree; Pinopolis, W. T. Patrick; Port Royal, P. C. Garris; Ridgeland, W. R. Buchanan; Ridgeville, J. W. Humbert; Round O, J. C. Davis; Summerville, J. L. Daniel; St. George, P. L. Kirton; Walterboro Station, Henry Stokes; Walterboro Circuit, W. H. Murray; Charleston Port Society, P. A. Murray, chaplain.

Cokesbury District, John O. Wilson, P. E.—Abbeville, P. B. Wells; Antreville, J. A. Peeler; Butler, J. C. Counts; Cokesbury, C. W. Creighton; Donalds, J. W. Elkins; Greenwood Station, W. A. Massebeau; Greenwood and Abbeville Mills, J. H. Graves; Kinards, J. R. Copeland; Lowndesville, R. W. Barber; McCormick, T. C. Blackman; Mt. Carmel, R. C. Boulware; Ninety Six, M. M. Bradham; Newberry, Central, S. H. Zimmerman, O'Neill Street, G. E. Edwards; Newberry Circuit, D. P. Boyd; Parksville, J. T. Miller; Phoenix, R. W. Humphreys; Princeton, S. W. Henry; Prosperity, G. R. Shaffer; Saluda, H. W. Whitaker; Verdery, E. W. Mason; Waterloo, A. S. Leslie.

Columbia District, J. S. Beasley, presiding elder—Aiken, B. R. Turnipseed; Batesburg, E. T. Hodges; Columbia, Washington Street, M. L. Carlisle; Main Street, W. I. Herbert, Green Street, R. S. Truesdale; Granby, A. R. Phillips; Brookland, F. Speer; Edgewood, J. L. Mullinix; Edgefield, G. W. Davis; Fairfield, W. A. Williams; Fort Motte, M. B. Byrd, supply; Graniteville, C. D. Mann; Johnston, W. S. Martin; Langley, J. E. Strickland; Leesville, W. B. Justus; Leviedale, W. S. Henry; Lexington, W. E. Barre; Lexington Fork, J. L. Ray; North Augusta, W. A. Kelley; Ridgeway, M. F. Dukes; St. Matthews, J. E. Mahaffey; Winnsboro, J. R. Campbell; Epworth Orphanage, W. B. Wharton; Superintendent Paine and Lane, Geo. W. Walker; president Columbia Female College, W. W. Daniel.

Florence District, A. J. Stokes, presiding elder—Cades, Wm. Ruff; Cartersville, J. E. Carter; Cheraw Station, W. L. Wait; Cheraw Circuit, O. L. Durant; Clyde, J. A. White; Darlington, Trinity, P. F. Kilgo, Epworth and Lumber, W. C. Kelley; Darlington Circuit, T. J. Clyde; Florence Station, J. G. Beckwith; Georgetown, W. M. Duncan; Georgetown Mission, W. C. Smith; Greeleyville, L. L. Inabinet; Harpers, H. L. Singleton; Hartsville, J. H. Stevenson; Johnsonville, T. B. Owen; Kingstree Station, H. J. Cautchen; Lake City, J. E. Rushton; Lamar, J. B. Traywick; Liberty, R. W. Speigener; Rome, J. F. Way; Walters, J. B. Weldon; Sampit, M. M. Hardin; Scranton, J. O. Carraway, supply; South Florence, D. A. Calhoun; Timmons-ville, L. P. McGhee.

Greenville District, R. A. Childs, presiding elder—Anderson, St. John's, M. B. Kelley; Orrville, B. M. Robertson; West End, D. W. Keller; Easley and Bethesha, W. E. Wiggins; Fountain Inn, R. R. Dagnall; Greenville, Buncombe Street, C. B. Smith; Hampton Avenue, J. W. Speak; St. Paul's and West Greenville, T. G. Herbert and G. T. Harmon, Jr.; Greenville circuit, J. J. White; Greer's G. T. Harmon; Liberty, D. A. Lewis; McClure, R. G. Martin; North Pickens, C. L. McCain, J. P. Attaway, Supply; Pelzer, T. B. Reynolds; Pendleton, J. E. Beard; Pickens, O. M. Abney; Piedmont, Peter Stokes; Reidville, J. W. Shell; Seneca and Walhalla, G. F. Clarkson; Star and Iva, J. W. Bailey; Lowndesville, M. L. Prince; Travelers Rest, J. R. Sojourner; Victor and Batesville, A. E. Driggers; Walhalla Circuit, J. I. Spinks; Westminster, R. M. DuBose; Williamston and Belton, A. J. Cautchen, Jr.; Williamston circuit, J. M. Rogers; Williamston Female College, S. G. Lander, president.

Marion District, E. P. Taylor, presiding elder—Bayboro, I. N. Stone; Bennettsville station, A. B. Watson; Bennettsville circuit, J. W. Atrial; Brownsville, S. J. Betha; East Blenheim, W. B. Baker; Brightsville, F. H. Shuler; Britton's Neck, J. N. Wright; Bucksville, F. E. Hodges; Centenary, J. A. Graham; Olio and Beulah, A. T. Danlap; Conway, Jno. E. Carlisle; Conway and Cool Springs, Jno. Manning; Dillon Station, J. D. Crout; Dillon mills, J. M. Gasque; Latta, D. Tiller; Little Rock, G. C. Leonard; Loris, S. J. McConnell; Marion station, R. E. Stackhouse; East Marion circuit, W. C. Power; Marion circuit and mills, E. F. Scoggings; McColl and Bennettsville mills, J. C. Welch; Mullins, F. C. O'Dell; North Marlboro, T. L. Belvin; North Mullins, B. J. Guess; Waccamaw, G. W. Gatling.

Orangeburg District, Marion Dargan, presiding elder—Bamberg, M. W. Hook; Barnwell, K. S. Enoch; Branchville, S. A. Nettles; Cameron, J. C. Yongue; Denmark, E. H. Beckhaam, W. H. Wroton, supply; Edisto, A. J. Cautchen, Jr.; Ellmore, J. L. Tyler; Norway, W. H. Throver; Orangeburg, St. Paul, J. A. Clifton; Orangeburg circuit, W. A. Pitts; Orange, B. H. Rawls; Providence, B. M. Grier Rowsell and Orangeburg city mission, D. A. Phillips; Smocks, J. T. Macfarlane; Springfield, R. A. Yongue, M. M. Ferguson, supply; Swansea, G. W. Dukes; South Aiken, K. Inabinet; Wagoner, J. C. Holley.

Rock Hill District, W. P. Meadors, presiding elder—Blacksburg, N. B. Clarkson; Blackstock, W. A. Fairry; Chester, Bethel, G. P. Watson, Grace and New Bethel, B. G. Murphy; Chester circuit, J. M. Friday; East Chester, J. W. Neely, East Lancaster, W. C. Winn; Fort Mill, W. A.

Wright; Hickory Grove, P. B. Ingraham; Heath Springs, J. C. Chandler; Kershaw, R. E. Turnipseed; Lancaster, W. H. Hodges; Lancaster circuit, J. M. Lawson, North Rock Hill, W. H. Atrial, Richburg, D. M. McLeod; Rock Hill, St. John, W. T. Duncan; Laurel Street and Highland Park, M. Auld; Manchester and Mount Holley, E. A. Wilkes, Van Wyck, J. H. Noland; Yorkville, J. L. Stokes, S. A. Weber, supply; York circuit, O. A. Jeffcoat; York Mills, L. T. Ligon.

Spartanburg District, J. W. Kilgo, presiding elder—Belmont, E. Z. James; Clifton and Cowpens, W. J. Synder; Cherokee, J. N. Isom; Clinton, G. M. Boyd; Campobello, J. C. Fowler; Enoree, C. B. Burns, Gaffney, J. M. Steadman; Gaffney circuit, J. B. Wilson; Jonesville, D. Hucks; Kelson, A. H. Best; Laurens, first church, W. B. Duncan; Laurens Mills, J. G. Huggins; Monarch, North Laurens, J. K. McCain; Pacolet Mills, S. T. Creech; Pacolet circuit, J. D. Frierson; Santee, E. M. Merritt; Spartanburg, central, J. E. Grier; Duncan, M. L. Banks; East Spartanburg, R. L. Holroyd Union; Grace Church, T. E. Morris, W. H. Miller supply; Union and Buffalo, E. S. Jones and L. L. Wagoner; Whitmire, J. F. Anderson and W. L. Gault.

Southern Christian Advocate, W. R. Richardson, editor; G. H. Waddell, assistant editor; financial secretary Wofford college, W. A. Rogers.

Sumter District, H. B. Browne, presiding elder—Bethany, S. D. Bailey; Bishopville, A. C. Walker; Camden circuit, G. A. Penny; Foreston, G. H. Pooser; Jefferson, T. F. Gibson; Jordan, E. K. Moore; Chesterfield, N. L. Wiggins; Lynchburg, T. M. Dent; Manning, A. N. Brunson; New Zion, G. R. Whitaker; Osage and Magnolia, J. H. Thacker; Pinewood, S. O. Cante; Richland, S. M. Jones; Santee, C. C. Herbert; Sumter, R. H. Jones; Sumter circuit, W. C. Gleaton; St. John's and Rembert's, L. L. Bedenbaugh; Wateree, R. E. Mood.

Secretary of education, J. W. Kilgo; assistant Sunday school editor, L. F. Beatty; transferred, E. T. Adams, transferred to Southwest Missouri conference; Jno. A. Rice, transferred to Alabama conference; W. H. Kirton, to North Carolina conference.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Glasgow, Where the Most Elaborate Experiments Have Been Made, Does Not Derive Much Revenue From its Business Virtues.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Deemorat.)

Beyond any other city in the world Glasgow, Scotland, has gone most extensively into the municipal management of public utilities. The city supplies water, gas, electric light, street railways, telephones, bath and wash houses; conducts markets for vegetables, fruit, cattle, cheese, meats, old clothes, birds and dogs; owns and partly directs 2,488 municipal houses, 8 lodging houses, a family home, 375 shops, 49 stores, 43 ware houses, 43 work shops, 12 halls, 2 churches, 2 hotels, 1 theatre, 1 studio, 1 pawn office, 1 nursing home, 1 powder mill, 1 laundry, 1 bake house, 1 golf course, several stone quarries, 900 railway wagons and one Gospel tent; farms 1,000 acres of land and converts city sewerage into fertilizers. It builds street railway cars, reclaims bogs, runs a granary, utilizes clinker and sells waste paper. All these departments are managed by what is called the Glasgow cooperation.

It is too soon to say what will be the final outcome of these remarkably extensive additions to municipal work, and in any case, one example does not establish a principle. But the people of Glasgow have not as yet realized their expectations of reaping large profits from the system. Taxation has increased from \$1.20 to \$1.62 on the \$100 valuation.

The assessable rental has increased from \$16,000,000 to \$25,000,000, but, in the same period, the city debt has risen from \$24,000,000 to \$64,000,000. Profits on the street railway and telephones have not materialized after allowance is made for depreciation.

Glasgow's experiences so far is not conclusive either way, but the city has not made the money gains calculated upon. Possibly it has too many iron in the fire. A verdict just now would have to be one of the Scotch kind.

Monterey, Mex., December 7.—Through the efforts of Jose Castellon Governor of Campeche and president of the National Senate, a company has been organized in Monterey for exploration and development of 50,000 acres of coal land in Northern Mexico. The company will be known as the Monterey Coal Company and will start business with a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000.

Paris, Dec. 6.—The chamber of deputies was the scene of violent disturbance this afternoon, during which a general melee occurred in the space front of the tribune, requiring the summoning of the military commandant of the Palais Bourbon with a platoon of Colonial infantry who forcibly ejected two disorderly members who declined to retire after an order for their temporary expulsion had been voted.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 6.—The worst train wreck in the history of the Inter-Colonial, the Canadian government Railway, happened at noon today at Belmont station, 70 miles from Halifax, when the Canadian Pacific express from Montreal rolled down an embankment killing at least six persons, injuring a score of others, and completely wrecking the locomotive, the postal, express and baggage cars and several passenger coaches.

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Eggs for sale in season. The supply will be limited and orders will be filled in order of receipt.

H. G. OSTEN, Sumter, S. C.

Dec. 3—tf.